

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LEADER BRYAN REACHES TOWN

The Nebraska Statesman Comes in at Midnight

GREAT CROWD GREETS HIM

Hurried to the Kimball, Where a Novel Reception Waits Him.

FAIR COTILLION GUESTS WELCOME HIM

His Trip from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He Speaks to Hurrahing Crowds. Was Greeted Along Route. How He Will Be Entertained Here.

"I am glad to be again in the home of the Constitution. Your paper has done such noble work for our cause, that it is always a pleasure to be among its constituents."

This is the sentiment of Hon. William J. Bryan, who arrived in Atlanta at 10:55 o'clock last night.

Three thousand people were down at the union passenger station shouting and a cannon on top of the Kimball was booming welcomes when the Southern railway's train rolled in.

Cheer rose upon cheer, and the throng rushed along with the train, regardless of limb and life. Mr. Bryan was standing on the platform of a sleeper, and those in waiting could hardly wait for the train to come to a stop.

The conventional three cheers were lost in great sea of hurrahing and enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Bryan smiled and bowed, turned to bid adieu to some fellow travelers and stepped to the ground. Mr. Hal T. Lewis, who nominated him at Chicago; Mr. Alex Comstock, the manager of his tour; Mr. W. J. Mallard, Jr., president of the Young Men's Democratic League, and Mr. Will H. Black took him and hurried him to a carriage. They had to run a gauntlet of extended hands, which Mr. Bryan seized with both of his as he passed.

The crowd closed in on the party, and there were cries of "speech, speech." Friendly arms were outstretched to protect him from the crush, but he proved to be good at bucking center himself, and he made his way without much inconvenience. A carriage was waiting on Wall street, and into it the late candidate was ushered. Off went the horses in a canter, the cheering crowd following. By the time he was at the Kimball, where apartments had been reserved for him, the lobby was jammed, and it seemed to be impossible for anyone to get through. But somehow the pack was separated and the distinguished visitor reached the elevator in safety. He was lifted to the third floor, where, before he knew it, he was surrounded by a score of Atlanta's beautiful young women. Mr. James W. English, Jr., was calling the figures for the Nine O'Clock german, when suddenly the dancers waltzed out of the ballroom—and the band played on.

Cries and shouts came up from below. "Bryan, Bryan! Speech, speech!" they shouted.

But the ladies did not let him go. Nor did he show any inclination to leave the scene while any remained to shake his hand.

"If I had a hundred votes, I would cast them all for you, Mr. Bryan," said Mrs. English.

"You make me a woman suffragist from this moment," he responded.

He had some pleasantcy for every one. He stood there in strong contrast to the dancers in their evening costume, shimmering and bejeweled, while he was just from a long journey, in conventional democratic dress, but with a sincere smile and cordial tone in everything he spoke. There must have been seventy-five or a hundred ladies whom Mr. May Ball presented, each with her graceful speech.

This brief and unexpected reception over, the visitor was escorted to a convenient position on the first arcade, from which he could look into the faces of the men who were calling enthusiastically for him. On all the arcades above were spectators, most of them beautiful women. It was a rare scene, certainly one which is seldom paralleled. He was very tired and he had only a few words to say, just enough to thank his friends for their welcome and a "good night."

"I came down here resolved to be as non-partisan as it was possible for me, but if you do not cease cheering me, I will make me break a good resolution. I thank you for this hearty welcome. I am glad to come back to Atlanta. I have been here twice and the more I see of the city and the people the more I like them. I wish all the states had done as well as Georgia, but then if they had I would not be here tonight."

This was all of the speech. It was in thorough good humor and the listeners cheered loudly, but it was all Mr. Bryan had to say and Mr. Hal Lewis and Mr. Comstock took him off to his rooms, 108 and 106, the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Cleveland on the occasions of his visits to Atlanta.

There were a few callers, but withdrew at 11:30 o'clock and he gave an order to be called at 7:30 this morning.

Governor Atkinson is to call for him this morning and take him to the executive mansion, where he will be the governor's guest.

Mrs. Bryan did not accompany her hus-

UNITED STATES INSULTED. SIAMESE SOLDIERS ATTACK THE CONSUL AT BANGKOK.

Mr. Kellett Severely Wounded in the Night—United States Minister Has Protested.

New York, December 22.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from Bangkok, Siam, says:

"A number of Siamese soldiers attacked and wounded Mr. Kellett, United States consul general here."

"They demanded the release of a consular clerk who, they alleged, had been unjustly arrested."

"Mr. Barrett, the United States minister, protested. The Siamese government, pursuing dilatory tactics, promises to make inquiry into the incident."

SPANISH CALL US COWARDS

EL DIA SAYS AMERICANS ARE ALL THIEVES.

Declares That the Sympathy Extended Cuba Is a Method of Fomenting Rebellions.

New York, December 22.—A special cable to The Journal from Madrid says: El Dia declares that the United States are infringing all universal laws which regulate the peace of nations by mixing themselves up in affairs which in nowise concern them, fomenting rebellions, threatening war, which they are not able to carry out owing to their being cowards.

The attitude of the United States with respect to Spain, says this blood-thirsty paper, is "like that of a thief wishing to rob, only the thief is at once struck down."

In conclusion," says this periodical, "Spain is wearying of sacrifices in Cuba, where she achieves no results, but will never weary of making sacrifices against thees.

SANGUINILY'S TRIAL ON YET

SESSION WAS GIVEN UP TO SPEECHES BY ATTORNEYS.

Spanish Lawyer Declares That Guilt Has Been Established—Prisoner's Attorney Begins.

Havana, December 22.—The trial of Julian Sanguinily, on charges of conspiring against the Spanish authority, was continued today. The attendance was smaller than it was yesterday when the trial commenced, but there were enough spectators present to fill the courtroom.

The sitting was devoted entirely to the examination of the Spanish attorney and counsel for the defense. The former continued the argument against the prisoner which he opened yesterday, and again insisted that Sanguinily's guft had been proved. And that he should be sentenced to life imprisonment. He was an apt boy who showed the prisoner an account of his being a Spaniard by birth or because he was an American citizen, and held that exact justice demanded that severe punishment be meted out to him.

Counsel for the defense followed the prosecution in a second and favorable speech, reiterating charges made against his client, and demanded that he be set at liberty. Before the speech had been concluded the court adjourned until tomorrow.

SPANISH CABINET HAS MEETING

Prime Minister Lays Cleveland's Message Before the Session.

Madrid, December 22.—A meeting of the cabinet which was held today discussed the Cuban section of President Cleveland's message to congress, an official copy of the message having been received by Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo short time ago.

The matter was considered in all its aspects, and it was finally agreed that as references to Cuba in the message affected the course, they must be read before that body.

The cortes is not now in session, and unless an extraordinary session is called, it will not meet for some weeks. The cabinet arrived at no decision as to when the message should be read, but decided to make no diplomatic reply to it.

GEN. WEYLER GOES TO FRONT.

Commander-in-Chief, Accompanied by His Son, Is in the Field.

Havana, December 22.—Captain General Weyler, accompanied by his staff and his son, Don Fernando Weyler, who recently arrived in Cuba from Spain, left Havana at 2 o'clock this morning on board the transport Legazpi, proceeding direct to Mariel, at which place he arrived at 7 o'clock a.m., and at 2 o'clock this afternoon proceeded to the field of military operations.

VAMOOSE IS NEARING KEY WEST

Steam Yacht Will Sail for Cuba with New York Journal's Reporters.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 22.—The steamer Vamoose, Captain McIntosh, which left Jacksonville last Friday afternoon, did not go over the St. John's river until 4 p.m. Monday.

The wind has been from the northeast, and the sea running so high that Captain McIntosh did not care to take the little fishing boat outside.

The Vamoose will proceed to Miami and from there to Key West, where she will take on board The New York Journal's correspondents and will then steam away to Cuba.

FRENCH ARMY TO BE INCREASED

Battalion To Be Added to Each Infantry Regiment at Once.

London, December 22.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that the cabinet has decided to introduce a bill in the chamber of deputies providing for the addition of a battalion to each of the infantry regiments and increasing the war footing of the army by 100,000 men.

QUEEN LIL COMES

Dusky Hawaiian Ex-Ruler will Pass Through Atlanta Tonight

COMES FROM NEW ORLEANS

She Will Visit Washington and See Her Friend Grover.

GOES FROM THERE TO BOSTON

Dethroned Queen Is Accompanied by a Party of Sandwich Island Friends on Her Visit to This Country—Will Not Stop Off Here.

Queen Liliuokalani, the dusky ex-ruler of the Hawaiian islands, and the "great and good friend" of Grover Cleveland, will be in Atlanta tonight.

The ex-queen will arrive at 10:40 o'clock from New Orleans and she will leave at midnight for Washington. The well-known ex-queen will be accompanied by a party of friends from her native country in the middle of the Pacific ocean, and it is not likely that Atlantians will be given an opportunity to get a glimpse at the islanders.

The queen is on her way to Washington and Boston, where she will remain some time. She will visit relatives in Boston, and her visit to the United States is made for that purpose. She will take occasion to see Washington and perhaps call on the president while there.

Queen Lil, as she is commonly called, left the Sandwich Islands several weeks ago, and arrived in San Francisco about a week or ten days ago. She remained in that city a day or two and then started on her journey to the east, coming via the Southern Pacific to New Orleans. She will leave the latter place this morning on the Louisville and Nashville and will arrive in Atlanta at the time stated on the Atlanta and West Point Limited mail train. She will take the Southern's midnight limited to Washington, arriving there tomorrow night.

The ex-queen has engaged sleeping car apartments through to Washington and her car will be switched from the West Point track and attached to the Southern. It is unlikely that the party will be up at that hour, and Atlantians will be denied a chance to see a real dethroned queen.

Queen Lil has been before the public in many attitudes in recent years. She has posed as a wronged queen, a dethroned ruler and an evicted personage, cheated out of her rights, and her forced abdication from the throne of the Sandwich Islands brought her fame throughout the world. She was the victim of the advanced civilization of the western hemisphere, and in the height of her glory she was apparently forced to step down and out of the high office she believed she held by right of heredity and possession. That event will be well remembered, as are the events which followed.

It will be recalled that when the queen was put out of power the people of the Hawaiian islands set up a republic in the name of progress and civilization, and that the dusky ruler was given to understand that her services to the country in that capacity were at an end. The people who had demanded the abdication of the queen proceeded to establish a republican and an independent form of government, United Nations warships and others in opposition notwithstanding.

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NO PANIC FEARED.

Run Made on Several Chicago Banks by Timid Depositors.

WARRANTS ARE SWORN OUT

E. S. Dreyer and Robert Berger Will Be Arrested.

TWO BANKS IN ST. PAUL FAIL

There Was No Excitement as the Banks Will Be Able To Pay in Full.

Chicago, December 22.—Without any apparent cause, except for the fact that a general lack of confidence had pervaded the timid depositors in the savings department, a heavy run on the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the Rookery building, began as soon as the doors were open for business this morning.

There is not the slightest connection between the failed National Bank of Illinois and the Illinois Trust Company. During the excitement yesterday there was only a small increase of withdrawals from the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, and the officers of the bank said they were willing to let the depositors in the savings department have all the money due them if they called for it, as it meant a big saving of interest money for the bank.

The bank anticipated a run today, and there is such a heavy reserve fund of idle money in the vaults that President John J. Mitchell had no misgivings as to the ability of his bank to pay a few millions if necessary. There were four lines of men and women in the bank opposite the savings paying teller and the clerks who enter up the savings interest.

Altogether, there were two hundred people in-line, and as they fell out with their wants satisfied others took up the savings business in the city, and has a capital sum of \$400,000. It is now building a \$300,000 building for its own exclusive use next to the Rookery on the site of the old Grand Pacific hotel.

At the Garden City Banking and Trust Company's bank, which is the largest in the city, the line was long. Not half a dozen persons were at the paying teller's window at one time, and a policeman stationed outside the bank had nothing to do. The bank officers said they did not expect any more trouble.

No Panic Is Feared.

At the other national, private and state banks there was the ordinary transaction of business, with no more people paying their respects to the paying teller than to the receiving teller. In banking circles the general opinion is that yesterday's failures will be the present trend.

There were little discontent, the situation being accepted calmly, with confidence that all would get their money in time. Many callers applied for claim blanks, and when turned away, as there were no blank ready.

The financial firm of Farson, Leach & Co., on the same floor as the National bank, was doing a quiet business.

The interests of the firm are closely involved with the Calumet street railway.

Steady Run Was Made.

A steady run of savings depositors on the Hibernalian Banking Association and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the failure of the American and Central Contracting Company, which is credited with getting a loan of \$300,000 from the failed National bank of Illinois, comprised the developments of today in connection with the panic.

The associated banks have taken prompt thorough and conservative action to avoid a serious scare on the part of the public, which has millions of dollars in savings accounts deposited with city banks. The Illinois Trust leads all the local banks in the amount deposited, having nearly \$1,000,000. The Hibernalian bank has more than \$300,000 of such accounts.

William Dawson, Jr., cashier of the bank, said:

"The cause of our suspension was inability to meet a severe situation on account of depressed times for the past year, especially of the past few months. We applied to the bank examiner to close, and he is now in charge. The state of Minnesota was the heaviest depositor and intended making a draft upon us for \$25,000 next Monday. The state has \$100,000 in the bank."

Second Bank Closes Doors.

As a result of the failure of the Bank of Minnesota, the Stock Yards Union bank at South Paul also closed its doors. The average deposits of this bank are \$35,000, the capital \$10,000, and the savings loans and discounts \$10,000. Mr. Dawson, senior and junior, are president and vice president of the Stock Yards Union bank also.

There is a fear in some quarters that the Clearing House Association may not propose to make a general proposal to the proposed claims against the National Bank of Illinois, and that within the next day there may be a tightening of their purse strings.

At a conference of the savings banks of the city, held at the home of the bank manager at the Hibernalian and Illinois Trust banks, it was unanimously agreed to adopt an unusual means toward checking what might become an epidemic of apprehension. Instead of attempting to allay the fears of the public, the banks decided to stand upon their statutory rights and demand notice or sixty days in case of all withdrawals exceeding \$100.

Angus & Gindel Fall.

The firm of Angus & Gindel, which until now has been in financial straits for a long time, took a heavy hit.

According to the statement made by the attorneys for the company, the assets are estimated to be worth \$300,000 and liabilities are placed at \$250,000. These figures are believed to be largely guess work, however, and exaggerated in the case of the assets.

It is said the firm owes the National Bank of Illinois alone \$250,000 for money borrowed and the security is said to be of a class which will be slow to realize on.

The only reason which can be thought of is that the Hibernalian and Illinois Trust banks, apart from the general tone of contagious timidity, is that ignorant people, hearing or reading of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, got it confused with another bank, the city which has the word Illinois in its title.

Where deposits exceeded \$100 that amount only was paid and the sixty-day notice enforced as to the remainder.

Resources of the Bank.

The last statement of the bank to the auditors of public accounts showed resources of \$30,500,000; capital and surplus, \$4,000,000; time deposits \$14,754,41; demand deposits \$11,75,974.

The run on the Hibernalian bank began a little later, there being no waiting line until 11 o'clock. Small depositors who could not afford to take chances composed the bulk of the crowd, which extended from the paying teller's window out to the second floor of the Ashland block.

Ropers and policemen were needed to preserve a line intact, and out of the way of the crowd. The Hibernalian bank, the sixty-day rule was enforced from the start. There were a hundred and fifty people lined up until near the closing hour. The bank has withstood every panic, and on this occasion remained strong, and attracted a heavy savings account. President Clark said the bank had 57 per cent of its reserves

funds on hand and could stand a run of two months if necessary.

Loans to Relatives.

The report was current that the loans of \$500,000 each to Robert Berger and George A. Weiss, both sons-in-law of President Schneider, of the failed National bank, were unsecured.

It was said that the Weiss loan is secured by the American Brewing Company's bonds, Mr. Weiss being president of the company. None of the bank directors could be found who had seen such bonds. The Dreyer loan is said to have been secured by real estate which the clearing house committee threw out as worthless. It is claimed that most of the directors did not know of \$300,000 additional loan on Calumet electric securities.

Warrants Are Sworn Out.

Warrants were sworn out before Justice Hall this evening for the arrest of E. S. Dreyer and Robert Berger, of the banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., which failed here yesterday.

The warrants charge the bankers with the violation of the banking laws of Illinois by receiving deposits after the institution was insolvent, and were sworn out by Frank Kennedy, a saloon keeper on Dearborn street. He claims to have made a deposit in the bank after it had become insolvent. Robert Berger, one of the partners, is a son-in-law of George Schneider, president of the defunct National bank of Illinois.

The warrants have been placed in the hands of officers, and the arrests will probably be made before morning.

BANK OF MINNESOTA FAILS

LARGE AMOUNT IS INVOLVED BUT ALL WILL BE PAID.

Directors Are Men of Wealth and There Will Be No Loss to the Depositors

St. Paul, Minn., December 22.—State Bank Examiner Kenyon this morning took official possession of the books and assets of the Bank of Minnesota, closing its doors pending an investigation of its affairs. The bank has been in need of ready cash for some time.

At a meeting of the clearing house at noon the bank was formally suspended upon the report of the bank committee. A special committee has also been appointed by the clearing house commission to prepare a statement for the public.

This committee, in advance of its statement, informed a representative of the Southern Associated Press that the bank would undoubtedly resume business in a short time and protect all of its creditors in full. The directors are all men of wealth and property interests, and they have already signified a willingness to meet the requirements of the occasion.

The Bank of Minnesota was established in 1852 and was capitalized at \$600,000. Its stated surplus was \$300,000, and it is the general belief that as soon as cash can be realized upon its many securities the institution will be all right. The officers of the bank are: William Dawson, president; Robert A. Smith, vice president, and William Dawson, Jr., cashier. The directors comprises the leading men of the city.

The bank has been the depository for the city treasury of St. Paul and at present carries \$35,000 deposits of the city's public funds.

State a Large Depositor.

The state is also a large depositor in the bank, covered by heavy bonds, and is fully protected. The city treasury drew out a large sum on last Monday, and about \$15,000 would have been required shortly after January 1st.

A constant stream of curious people has been going to the scene of the trouble all the morning, and the subject is the talk of the commercial centers of St. Paul.

The bank was not a national bank, but was organized under the state banking act. It had also a branch in the northwest, with many country correspondents and a direct line of exchange in the leading cities of the United States. Its deposits ran into the millions yearly.

William Dawson, Jr., cashier of the bank, said:

"This is the man who knocked me down and beat me. He made those cuts and beat me again."

The crowd then dispersed. Shortly after midnight the crowd returned, took the negro from Deputy Sheriff Lurgo and hanged him to a tree in the most prominent part of the town.

He bore marks against his face and neck of the game fight which the girl made.

The negro was stamping through the crowd, he was a professional pugilist.

Among his effects were some pugilistic paraphernalia.

HANGED HIM HIGH

Negro Pugilist Assaulted a Fourteen-Year-old Negro School Girl.

FAST PURSUIT WAS GIVEN

Bullet Brought the Fugitive Down and Posse Took Him in Charge.

IDENTIFIED BEYOND ALL DOUBT

Scratches Made by Girl in Defending Herself Satisfy the Crowd and Hanging Follows in Town.

Soldier Was Sworn Out.

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STEEL MEN AT OUTS.

Billet Combination Could Not Be Renewed and Conference Ends.

HARMONY SEEKS IMPOSSIBLE

Bellair Company Declines To Join, and Each Manufacturer Will Fix His Own Prices.

New York, December 22.—In consequence of the declination of the Bellair Steel Company to rejoin the steel billet combination, the conference of steel manufacturers, which began at the Holland house in this city, yesterday, came to an abrupt close today.

There was a very large attendance of members of the American Bessemer Steel Association, nearly all of the important Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois interests being represented. Major I. S. Bent, of Philadelphia, continued as the presiding officer.

The committee on compromises, which was appointed Monday, was unable to make a satisfactory report today, and although the steel men were exceedingly reticent regarding their affairs, they made no effort to conceal the fact that the situation was not pleasing. The assertion was candidly made that the existing demoralized condition of the steel market could not be improved unless all of the important firms would agree to work together. At present, each manufacturer is at liberty to fix his own prices, and in consequence nobody can obtain in the open market more than \$17 a ton of steel billets.

After the meeting today Chairman Bent said that no agreement had been reached, and therefore Bryan, who was adverse to committing himself to any definite statement, admitted that negotiations for the harmonizing of contending interests had not been successful. He, however, expressed the hope that something might be done in the near future.

Representatives of the Carnegie works and the Illinois Steel Company, two of the largest steel interests in this country, are said to be strong advocates of harmony. The committee on compromise, which includes some of the most influential men in the trade, will be continued, with authority to call future conferences as soon as circumstances will warrant.

It is probable that an informal conference will be held either here or in Philadelphia during the next few days.

MUSICAL LITERARY CLUB MEETS

Dertluk Federation Was Convened for the First Time.

The first meeting of the Atlanta branch of the Dertluk Federation of Musical Literary Clubs met last night at the Young Men's Library and presented a very brilliant programme before a large and appreciative audience of cultured people.

The object of the organization is to afford its members a liberal musical and art education from the standpoint of the scholar and the critic.

The best literary and artistic talent in the city are interested in the movement here, and among its members are: Mrs. Dolle Higbee Geppert, Mrs. J. K. Utley, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Victor Moore, Miss Gordon, Miss Kenny, Miss Romare, Mr. McLean and Mr. Pappenheimer.

The brilliant programme as rendered last night was as follows:

Address—Mr. Geppert.
Piano—Chopin "Funeral March," from "Sonata," op. 25. (a) Descriptive analysis and illustrations—John S. Allen.
(b) Poet—John Greenleaf Whittier's "Death" (accompanied)—Mr. W. C. Glenn and Mr. Meyer. (c) Performance—Mr. Meyer.

Vocal—Hannah Gaskins' "Faithfulness" (opera, No. 11); "Feldesranken" ("Die Summer Fields"). (a) Descriptive reading—Mrs. Utley. (b) Songs (accompanied)—Mrs. Utley and Mr. Meyer.
Voice-Gig, "Ich Lieb Dich" (I Love Thee"). (a) Analysis—Bessie Walker—Read by Mrs. Utley. (b) Songs (accompanied)—Mrs. Utley and Mr. Meyer.

Address—Dertluk. "The Beautiful in Music"—Major Hines.
Piano—Georg Scherzo, B flat minor, op. 31. (a) Analysis and illustrations—John Van Cleve. (b) Selections from Shelley's "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." (c) Performance—Signor Randegger.

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Piano—Georg Scherzo

BIG SAW MILLS BURN

One of the Largest Plants Savannah

Syndicate Chain Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$100,000

Fire Was Accidental and One Hundred
and Seven-Five Men Are
Thrown Out of Work.Waycross, Ga., December 22.—(Special)—
Mill No. 4 of Southern Pine Company, at
Newellton, on the North of Waycross,
on the Waycross Air-Line road, was wholly
destroyed by fire today.A spark lighted some timber bedding in
the power house and the fire quickly spread
while the foreman was outside and unaware
of the accident. Firemen immediately sounded the
alarm. The power house, the entire plant and
the mill were soon burning and the fire
was easily controlled.The plant spread over several acres and
the territory was all covered by fire. Some
of the lumber yards were engaged in trying
to save the property. At 1 o'clock this
afternoon, after the fire had been burning
two hours, the entire plant and the
greater part of the lumber in the yards
were in ashes. The mill's capacity was
from \$10,000 to \$10,000 feet per day.Over 150 employees were dependent on the
mill. It is estimated that the loss is be-
tween \$75,000 and \$100,000, while the insur-
ance probably amounted to \$35,000. Thomas
G. Hilliard was superintendent.The mill was one of the chain owned by
the Savannah Syndicate and was the best
paying plant in the chain. The largest tracts
of timber in this section are around Nichols
and it is likely that the plant will be re-
built at once. The machine shops were

burned down.

OPEN ONE WEEK LONGER.

Conductors' Fair Will Remain Open
Until New Year's Eve.The attendance at the conductors' fair
last evening was more than good. Many
articles of a valuable nature were raised
and many thousand dollars were added
to the comfort of the guests and to the
coffers of the management.It was the original intention of the man-
agement to close the fair on Christmas
eve, but owing to the fact that many
requests had been received from those who
had been thus far unable to attend the
fair will remain open until New Year's
eve, which is one week later.In consequence of this fact the dates
for the closing of the contests which have
been held so far have been changed.Some of them have been moved
one week later and others have been post-
poned not quite so long. At any rate it
will give the contestants another chance
at their friends and it is probable that they
will pull all the harder.To the Friends and Patrons of the Con-
ductors' Fair—On account of the many re-
quests for extension the fair will remain
open until New Year's eve instead of
Christmas eve. The little girls' contest for
the beautiful queen doll will close at 9 p.m. Wednesday, December 22."Little girls' contest for the dolls bed-
rooms set will close at 9 p.m. Wednesday,
December 22. The commission mer-
chants' contest for the fine rolled top desk
will close at 10 p.m. Thursday, December
23. The trainmen's contest for the fine
gold watch will close at 10 p.m. Thursday,
December 24."

THE WHITE HOUSE ETIQUETTE

The Unwritten Laws Which Govern
the President's Social Position.

From The Illustrated American.

When the president and his wife drive
out the president sits on the right hand

seat and his wife on the left.

If there is a carriage or carriage

with two horses or gentlemen they must

sit with their backs to the horses. When

Mrs. Cleveland was first married she tried

the experiment of placing her mother oppo-

site the president and herself in the presi-
dential landau, but the people thought it

so absurdly bad that they refused to think

it was a good idea.

The lady of the white house cannot set

foot within those splendid houses in Wash-
ington whose flagstaffs mark the foreign
embassy or legation. She could not go
without the president and as an embassy
or legation is technically a part of the
country where it is located, it is not
so absurd to think that she never sees the inside
of a diplomatic house as long as she pre-
sides at the executive mansion. The presi-
dent's wife may, if she chooses, go to
luncheons where there are no gentlemen
to tea, but being regarded as a strayed
infant into the danger of giving offense
by accepting one invitation and declining
another is so great that it is seldom or
never risked.

THE POLICEMEN'S HOLIDAY.

Chief Connolly Making Prepara-
tions To Quell Christmas Fun.As the popping of firecrackers and the
increasing number of rowdyists in the city
announces the holiday, Atlanta's police
force is beginning to tremble in their
boots for the many joys they will exper-
ience in handling those enthusiasts who
attempt to be too joyful.

Christmas, with all its happiness, brings

little pleasure to the patrolmen, except

as they welcome old Santa Claus in the
midst of their home circles. This season,

when Atlanta puts on her gayest attire

and everybody seems bright and cheerful
is the period of the hardest work for the

police.

The Dahlonga Nugget.

The marshal states that the boys made

fifteen thousand Saturday night and sold it

all the following day. They could soon

have been rich but it had not been for the in-
ference of Uncle Sam at this rate. Butstrange to say, you never see any pro-
perty blockers.

The former, the son of Sol Walden,

living near the foot of the Blue Ridge,

went out a-coon hunting and killed a large

black bear. The next day he went to the

bear's den and killed a couple of wild tur-
keys.

William Woody left Jay a few days ago

with ten head of cattle and thirty-two tur-
keys. He had some bad luck just before

leaving, however, he got to the center

and Bill went to the bottom and lost

the rope. The rope sagged when he got to the

center and Bill went up to the bottom and

lost the rope again. He turned out to the brush

set on fire by some mischievous per-
son who desired to have some fun.

Some time ago, four braves stole a hog's

head from the premises of

the Signal, after

making a race around the political ring,

has stopped at the gate of democracy for admittance.

A Fortune for Somebody.

From The Dahlonga Nugget.

Why don't some ingenious fellow invent

a rocking chair that can't fall?

Many persons go to

their graves with marks of chair rockers

on their skin bones. A man never gets

through falling over a rocking chair and

he has to get up again.

When a jury of twelve men could decide

whether one of the articles injures most

of the period of the hardest work for the

police.

The FRAUDS IN SILVERWARE.

Recently exposed in New York City

simply emphasize the fact that, in spite

of the law or of the respectability of

dealers, the best assurance of the Ster-
ling quality of Silverware is the trade-

mark of the

GORHAM MANUFAC-
TURING COMPANY.

The Lion, the Anchor, and the Letter G."

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

TWO SIDES GIVENState Senator Grants Willing to Swear
for Pritchard.

SAYS BUTLER MADE PROMISES

Populist Chairman Comes Back with
a Denial and Says Gubernatorial
Trade Could Be Made.

Raleigh, N. C., December 22.—(Special)—

State Senator Grant, a special friend of
Senator Pritchard, in a signed commun-
ique tonight says he will swear that he
agreed last year to vote for Butler on the
long term senatorship upon the latter's ex-
press pledge that populists should vote
next year for Pritchard.In a signed letter today Senator Butler
says:

"If the populists' state committee had

been willing to pledge or commit members
of the party in the legislature to vote for
Senator Pritchard, the people's party could
have got the governorship. The com-
mittee could not and would commit the
party to a thing so suicidal. If Senator
Pritchard had not changed his position,
and this had not been generally known, it
would have been possible for the two com-
mittees to have reached an agreement on
this matter, but they did not for the reason
stated. Therefore, the people's party is not
under obligations to the republicans or any
one to vote for any special man of any
special party for senator. The people's
party has the unquestioned right to nomi-
nate a populist for senator and secure his
election if possible. The people's party is
not even under obligations to vote for a
silver republican, because its proposition
to that effect was rejected and the repub-
licans now have the governor. It, how-
ever, the people's party should decide to
support a silver republican, it will be en-
titled for considerations to arise during the
legislature. These are the unquestioned
facts and the quicker they are recognized
and this indecent and false twaddle about
the populists acting in bad faith is stopped,
the better."**WANT A TARIFF ON LUMBER**MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW
PINE LUMBER MEET.Committee Is Appointed To Memorial-
ize Congress Relative to the Mat-
ter—Hoo Hoo Concatenation.Savannah, Ga., December 22.—A meeting of
the manufacturers of yellow pine lumber
in the city and yard, while the entire plant
was in full blast, was held yesterday for
the purpose of taking steps to present the
views of the lumber men to congress on the
subject of the tariff on lumber. The meet-
ing was very strong in favor of the resto-
ration of the tariff of 1881 of \$2 per thou-
sand board feet.The plant spread over several acres and
the territory was all covered by fire when
they considered their course of action.When they considered, however, that all
the machinery and supplies of every char-
acter used in their business are taxed by
the government at 25 to 50 per cent they
considered it only just that this should
be reflected in a bill introduced in the
Canadian lumbermen, who pay no
duty on their supplies, only to ship their
goods across the line to compete with the
American lumberman who has these
duties to pay.G. Scott, W. B. Stillwell and T. S.
Wyllie, of Savannah, were appointed a
committee to memorialize congress on the
subject.Smart was chairman of the meeting and
M. F. Gross of Atlanta, secretary.A Hoo-Hoo concatenation was held
yesterday morning.

OPEN ONE WEEK LONGER.

Conductors' Fair Will Remain Open
Until New Year's Eve.The attendance at the conductors' fair
last evening was more than good. Many
articles of a valuable nature were raised
and many thousand dollars were added
to the comfort of the guests and to the
coffers of the management.It was the original intention of the man-
agement to close the fair on Christmas
eve, but owing to the fact that many re-
quests had been received from those who
had been thus far unable to attend the
fair will remain open until New Year's
eve, which is one week later.In consequence of this fact the dates
for the closing of the contests which have
been held so far have been changed.Some of them have been moved
one week later and others have been post-
poned not quite so long. At any rate it
will give the contestants another chance
at their friends and it is probable that they
will pull all the harder.To the Friends and Patrons of the Con-
ductors' Fair—On account of the many re-
quests for extension the fair will remain
open until New Year's eve instead of
Christmas eve. The little girls' contest for
the beautiful queen doll will close at 9 p.m. Wednesday, December 22."Little girls' contest for the dolls bed-
rooms set will close at 9 p.m. Wednesday,
December 23. The commission mer-
chants' contest for the fine rolled top desk
will close at 10 p.m. Thursday, December
24. The trainmen's contest for the fine
gold watch will close at 10 p.m. Thursday,
December 25."

THE WHITE HOUSE ETIQUETTE

The Unwritten Laws Which Govern
the President's Social Position.

From The Illustrated American.

When the president and his wife drive
out the president sits on the right hand

seat and his wife on the left.

If there is a carriage or carriage

with two horses or gentlemen they must

sit with their backs to the horses. When

Mrs. Cleveland was first married she tried

the experiment of placing her mother oppo-

site the president and herself in the presi-
dential landau, but the people thought it

so absurdly bad that they refused to think

it was a good idea.

The lady of the white house cannot set

foot within those splendid houses in Wash-
ington whose flagstaffs mark the foreign
embassy or legation. She could not go
without the president and as an embassy
or legation is technically a part of the
country where it is located, it is not
so absurd to think that she never sees the inside
of a diplomatic house as long as she pre-
sides at the executive mansion. The presi-
dent's wife may, if she chooses, go to
luncheons where there are no gentlemen
to tea, but being regarded as a strayed
infant into the danger of giving offense
by accepting one invitation and declining
another is so great that it is seldom or
never risked.

THE POLICEMEN'S HOLIDAY.

Chief Connolly Making Prepara-
tions To Quell Christmas Fun.As the popping of firecrackers and the
increasing number of rowdyists in the city
announces the holiday, Atlanta's police
force is beginning to tremble in their
boots for the many joys they will exper-
ience in handling those enthusiasts who
attempt to be too joyful.

Christmas, with all its happiness, brings

little pleasure to the patrolmen, except

as they welcome old Santa Claus in the
midst of their home circles. This season,

when Atlanta puts on her gayest attire

and everybody seems bright and cheerful
is the period of the hardest work for the

police.

The Dahlonga Nugget.

Why don't some ingenious fellow invent

a rocking chair that can't fall?

Many persons go to

their graves with marks of chair rockers

on their skin bones. A man never gets

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$3 00
The Daily (without Sunday) per year... 6 00
The Sunday Edition (20 to 36 pages)... 2 00
Postage paid to any address.

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CINCINNATI—R. H. May, 102 Vine St.

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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 23, 1886:

The Atlanta and West Point.

The fact that application for a receiver for the Atlanta and West Point railroad has been filed in the superior court of this county should not be misconstrued as an evidence of financial troubles with what is now, and what has long been, one of the strongest railroad corporations not only in Georgia, but in the south.

Under the management of President George C. Smith the Atlanta and West Point railroad has made a record probably not equaled by that of any other railroad company in the southern states. It has not only declared regular dividends, but after liberal expenditures for equipment and physical improvement, it has laid aside annually a handsome surplus, having now to its credit nearly \$200,000, and being practically free from debt—a showing which can be made by few, if any, of the railroads of the south. As indicative of the financial strength of the company, the market value of its stock has readily risen, being higher today than it has ever been; while that of most other railroad companies has decreased in value, much having been rendered entirely valueless by developments of the past few years.

The fact, therefore, that the Atlanta and West Point railroad is in a better condition today, physically and financially, than it has ever been, should reassure its stockholders and strengthen the confidence of the public in its security.

No doubt, the legal proceedings instituted yesterday are part of another move in the interesting warfare in which leading southern lines have been engaged for some time. Just what is back of the step is now not clear, but developments of the next few weeks will undoubtedly make it so. One thing is certain, however, and that is the invulnerability of the road from attack on account of financial weakness; and the progress of the litigation begun yesterday will, in bringing out the financial condition of the company, emphasize the public estimation of the strength of the corporation, and testify to the excellence of its management.

Indeed, the very fact that the company is as strong as it is, has no doubt served to whet the appetites of other leading systems for a part, if not all of it; and if, as a movement by others to establish closer relations with it, legal proceedings have been instituted, no complaint can be made by the stockholders, or by the public, while the points under contention are being investigated by the courts.

The public is interested in knowing that whatever may be the course of the proceedings, neither the strength nor the solvency of the company is questioned; and this, after all, is the matter with which the stockholders and the public have most to do, for a receiver asked for now, on the ground of insolvency, against such a company as the Atlanta and West Point, would have a bad effect, while a legal contention, growing out of technicalities, should not in any way injure the stock of the road, nor disturb business confidence.

Spain's Inferior Squadron.

While our American navy is small in comparison with the fleets of England and France, it is nevertheless equal in every respect to the boasted naval equipment of Spain.

With the possibilities of a foreign war staring us in the face, as the result of our friendly attitude toward the Cuban uprising, it is well to consider the fighting capacity of our modern war vessels as compared with those of the Spanish squadron.

So far as mere numbers are concerned the advantage is altogether on the side of Spain, but experience has shown that, in time of actual conflict, much less depends upon the numerical strength of a fleet than upon the fighting capacity of its individual warships. With respect to this latter consideration the advantage is on the side of the United States.

Most of the vessels belonging to the Spanish navy are mere gunboats. As these are clumsy and out of date, they would be of little service in a naval

engagement and no reliance could be placed on them. As to the warships, they are far behind our own modern ironclads, and, in the event of hostilities, they would not be able to stand for any length of time against our superior fleet.

The only vessels of any importance belonging to the Spanish navy are the Victoria, the Numancia, the Pelayo, the Infanta Maria Theresa, the Orquendo and the Viscaya. Of these vessels the Pelayo is the only one which is up-to-date, and, against this member of the fleet we can safely put the Indiana, which is about the same size. Each vessel is armored with a thick material, but the plate of the Indiana is composed of the finest steel made, while that of the Pelayo is not. Its plate is a very inferior compound with a hard surface and a soft back, and is wholly unreliable, as frequent tests have demonstrated.

The guns of the Indiana, at one discharge, throw projectiles weighing 6,024 pounds, while the battery of the Spanish war vessel throws only 4,500 pounds.

From this comparison it is evident that our naval engines are vastly superior to those of the Spanish fleet, and that in the event of a war with Spain this country would have nothing to fear.

It is not likely that the Spanish government will be so rash as to engage in a difficulty with the United States. With such a hapless experience as the government has had in dealing with Cuba and the Philippines it would be worse than suicidal to provoke a dispute with this country. Aside from the obsolete and inferior workmanship of the Spanish war vessels, the martial spirit of the people has so far declined as to make defeat inevitable. Even with the best fleet on the globe, Spain would be at a disadvantage in fighting the United States unless she could fire her men with a more resolute spirit than her troops in Cuba have evinced.

A Suggestion.

The efforts of Mr. Eckels to wrestle with the banking question show that he is very much in earnest in his desire to institute some kind of reform. He makes a number of propositions and argues around them with an agility that is commendable, but he fails to go below the surface of things.

He, with others, perceives that the great bulk of our currency remains concentrated in the financial centers, where it is available for "kiting" and gambling purposes—available for every use, indeed, except that to which money is legally put. To obviate this difficulty Mr. Eckels is in favor of an extension of bank credits. He would establish more banks, and in communities that have small banking facilities he would establish branch banks.

We are not opposed to this programme—though we do not see how an extension of credits can cure the lack of real money—but the root of the trouble lies in the national act which encourages

the people to withdraw their money from the central reserve cities—St. Louis, Chicago and New York. It is owing to this that the great bulk of the available currency of the country is congested in the New York banks, and so taken out of the channels where it would be available for legitimate business, and bring relief to sections and communities that are suffering from the lack of it.

Apparently the national banking act requires the country bank to hold a reserve of not less than 15 per cent of its total deposits. But this is only apparent. It is a reserve in name only. The bank is compelled to keep in cash but two-fifths of its 15 per cent reserve.

In making these suggestions it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinion on the course the interests of our country prescribe and its honor permits us to follow.

The result is that when, as has happened on several occasions in the recent past, the country banks made a sudden demand for their loans, the New York banks are compelled to suspend payments, though nominally maintaining them by the issue of clearing house certificates. This is always inconvenient and frequently ruinous to the country banks.

We think, therefore, that a practical step in the direction of reform would be an amendment of the law as to compel each bank to keep its own reserve in its own vaults. This would be a protection to depositors and tend to prevent the congestion of money.

Mr. Olney's Contention.

The amazing contention of the secretary of state, speaking in behalf and on the authority of Mr. Cleveland, that the president has the power to nullify a law passed over his veto by congress, is arousing considerable interest.

It is apparent that the official class, if we may so term those who depend on Mr. Cleveland for their jobs, and others whose interests lie in silencing the voice of the people as it is expressed through congress, have made up their minds that the office of president carries with it functions and powers not mentioned in the constitution—powers and functions which not only make him the chief executive, but the sole and exclusive legislator.

Our Mineral Resources.

Under the above caption Mr. David T. Day, chief of the United States geological survey, has grouped a number of interesting figures, showing the mineral resources of the country.

Mr. Day shows that in 1866 the mineral products of the United States aggregated in value \$22,637,663, against

which to rest, and no constitutional intimation to strengthen it. He says that "the power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the executive," and that legislation by congress looking to that end is ineffectual. That, of course, is merely Mr. Olney's opinion. There is no warrant for it in the federal constitution. If there is, without suspecting it, the people have been living for a hundred years and more under the operations of an instrument which vests in the president the powers of a dictator. This would be absolutism. It would be giving the president of the people's government more power than is today exercised by any civilized monarch. It is certain, therefore, that the warrant for Mr. Olney's amazing contention is not to be found anywhere in the constitution. A resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba becomes a law when it is passed by congress over the president's veto, and the executive is commanded by his oath of office to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." That command takes precedence of any theory on which Mr. Olney may depend to support his contention that, so far as the president is concerned, congress is "only a bunch of educated gentlemen" whose advice is only entitled to great weight.

Mr. Vanderbilts, it will be remembered, bluntly remarked, "The public be damned!" Mr. Olney is more refined in his remarks, but his meaning is not less clear. In effect, he says, "Congress and the people

are to be damned!" The following table, which Mr. Day gives in his article, not only shows the diversity of our American products but also the quantities in which they are

\$27,144,881 in 1866. While these figures disclose a gratifying increase in mining activity for the year, the showing is by no means as good as it should be. In 1862, before the present era of depression set in, the mineral products of the country reached a total valuation of \$645,000,000. Under the stimulating influence of better times this record can easily be surpassed.

The following table, which Mr. Day gives in his article, not only shows the diversity of our American products but also the quantities in which they are

mined:

1864. 1866.
Iron, four tons... \$6,677,333 \$4,466,266
Silver, troy ounces... 49,201,122 55,727,000
Copper, pounds... 1,210,516 2,254,760
Lead, short tons... 159,331 170,000
Zinc, short tons... 75,322 56,768
Quicksilver, flasks... 30,116 26,104
Alumina, pounds... 550,000 520,000
Antimony, short tons... 200 450
Nickel, pounds... 9,616 10,262
Platinum, crude, troy oz... 100 150
Bituminous coal, short ton... 118,820,404 131,118,183
Anthracite coal, long tons... 46,883,000 51,220,000
Petroleum, barrels... 545,618 582,926
Mica, pounds... 546,855 1,673,000
Bauxite, long tons... 11,021 17,069
Iron ore... 11,878,079 15,057,614

Of course the above table is by no means a complete inventory of our mineral products, nor even of the more important ones. Granite, for instance, is not included; and there is no product in which our own state deals more extensively than granite. Marble, which is likewise a product of our north Georgia mountains, is also omitted. Still the table is fairly representative and shows the marvelous resources of the American soil. It is no idle boast to say that our country leads the world in the abundance and variety of its mineral products.

Increased State Expenditures.

The expenditures of the various state governments have considerably increased within the last few years.

In proof of this statement The Philadelphia Press gives a number of figures taken from the official records.

Comparing the expenditures of the present year with those of 1860 the following marked difference is observed in some of the eastern states:

1860. 1866.
Maine... \$22,000,000 \$32,483
New Hampshire... 155,932 483,326
Vermont... 181,536 600,000
Massachusetts... 1,091,088 6,962,763
Connecticut... 217,149 2,250,000
New Jersey... 223,060 2,260,000
Maryland... 1,306,943 2,451,750

What is true of the foregoing states is also true of every state in the union. As population increases and the state advances in wealth and enterprise, its government necessarily becomes more complex and expensive. It is due to the difficulties of limited means interfere with the free and untrammeled enjoyment of a time which was intended to be the merriest of the year? What is the true solution of the Christmas question? How can the happiness of others best be accomplished? In the enjoyment of others is not there the greatest happiness to those who have nothing, who have nothing?

These thoughts came, of course, from a consideration of Christmas in its superficial sense. Beyond the gifts and the glories and the noise and the eggnoy there is a deep meaning, a silent current of thought which found expression in the old English carol:

"Good King Wenceslaus, let nothing

dismay you."

For Christ, our blessed Savior, was born on Christmas day."

It was touching this question that one of the most prominent social leaders of the state was talking yesterday.

"What a blessed thing it would be," she exclaimed, "if everybody would make this a season of time for charity and almsgiving instead of speculating in a gift-swap expedition."

But suggestions so serious as these did not come to the gay throng which seemed to go back and forth on Whitehall street. They cared for nothing; they thought of nothing else but the fun of the holidays. Suppose we put off whipping Spain until after the holidays? We can do it just as well then, and we'll have more time for it.

There's more genuine music in a little tin horn blown by a rosy-cheeked boy than is in a whole opera troupe. But you must look at it from the right point of view.

F. L. S.

OLNEY VS. CONGRESS.

Philadelphia Record: The whole question turns upon the competency of the power of determining what shall be our national attitude toward a struggling people, and as Mr. Olney is, we believe he would have great difficulty in sustaining his position either upon historical or upon logical grounds.

Chicago Tribune: We are loath to believe that Secretary Olney is willing to risk the consequences of placing the president in the attitude toward Congress which the late King Charles I of England had.

Baltimore American: There is this to be said for the secretary. He is a great lawyer, he is bold and even rashly patriotic and he is sincere in his views.

New Orleans Picayune: There is not the least doubt of the president's power to recognize the independence of any new country, but whether this power conveys to him the right to be a sovereign nation is a question which has been raised by a number of legal authorities.

Chicago Tribune: If Cleveland intends to play the role of a king he should be impeached, and his premier also. This country is not ready yet to be ruled by a king or emperor. The people are not in a mood for monarchy.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Secretary Olney's assumption that the question of recognizing the independence of Cuba and acknowledging the existence of a Cuban republic rests with the president and not with congress is not likely to pass unchallenged by the latter body.

In addition to this trunk line, reaching from the Ural mountains to the coast of Asia, it is also the purpose of the Russian government to construct a number of branch lines radiating into the Chinese empire. A treaty to this effect has already been signed, and nothing remains but to organize the work. With the secure foothold in the empire which Russia thus obtains, it is easy to perceive that her influence over China will be considerable. It not only guarantees intimate trade relations between the two countries, but unites them in a still more friendly compact.

So much for the branch lines radiating into China. As for the trunk line, it will open a new highway between the two hemispheres and shorten the time required for making a tour of the globe at least thirty days. It will be great achievement for commerce, and will also furnish a rare opportunity to sight-see.

The cost of the entire line is estimated by the Russian government at \$175,505,241. Before it is finished, however, this sum will no doubt be exceeded.

The Washington Post is getting in hand ready work by printing portraits of congressmen.

Senator Hill now has another opportunity to defend the administration.

Speaking for himself and those who believe with him, Editor Watterson wants Jackson day to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer. All the Palmed and Bucknerites ought to join Colonel Watterson in this good work.

Olney evidently regards the Spanish government as a trust.

A public office can be filled by a private bust.

It is to be observed that all the men

who believe in plutocracy are with Olney in the matter of executive prerogatives.

Sharkey is a fine politician. He took a whipping, but he got the money.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison is still dailying with young Dan Cupid.

Georgia and Tennessee.

From The Savannah Daily News:

THE PEOPLE.

Bryan.
Bryan has as his
man in political
life at the age of
among the democratic
principal doctrine
of "dead and
the administration,
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GOLDSMITH.

Its Intent.
21, 1896.—Editor
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WILL ARGUE THE BILL

Wholesale Grocers to Discuss the Anti-trust Bill Today.

BOTH SIDES ARE TO BE HEARD

Argument Will Take Place Before Governor Atkinson—Merchants Oppose Measure.

This morning the anti-trust bill will be discussed before Governor Atkinson by those merchants who favor the measure and those who are opposed to it.

The hearing has been requested by several of the wholesale dealers who do not regard the bill in a favorable light and they will ask the governor to take action against the proposed measure. Many arguments will be made both for and against the bill and the hearing promises to be extremely interesting.

The anti-trust bill, which has met with much opposition, was presented by Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, whose intention was to handcuff the trusts that have been operating both in the state and in other states. The bill passed the house, was reported favorably by the senate committee and passed the senate and is now before the governor awaiting his signature.

Just after the bill passed the house and while it was pending before the senate committee a strong opposition was developed and quite a number of wholesale merchants began a bitter fight upon it. A number appeared before the committee and urged that action be postponed until a further hearing could be given. The Wholesale Grocers' Association took decided action, employing an attorney to appear with members of a special committee from the association and urge that no action be taken for the present.

After hearing the grocers' committee the committee of the senate passed the bill favorably by a unanimous and rising vote and the following day the bill passed the senate.

While many of the merchants are opposed to the bill, there are many who are in favor of it and have been working earnestly before the legislature for its passage. Those favorable to the bill say it is just what has been needed for a long time and will be of much benefit to the business men of the state.

Mr. Joe Maddox, of the firm of J. J. & J. E. Maddox, says the legislation that will result from the passage of the anti-trust bill will be an obstacle to the business of the wholesale merchants of the state and will prevent all contracts being made and will consequently allow merchants of other states to come into Atlanta territory and sell goods cheaper than Atlanta merchants.

Interview with H. Y. McCord.

Mr. H. Y. McCord is one of the strongest advocates of the bill. He is a leading grocer of the city and a member of the firm of Arnold & McCord. He said:

"I was heartily in favor of the measure of the anti-trust bill and I am delighted to see the two branches of our general assembly by a unanimous vote. The opposition did everything possible before the senate committee to prevent the bill from passing, but we were able to overcome their efforts and were able to get a majority in favor of the bill."

"They failed in that and after the bill passed the senate by a vote of 31 to 0 they did not cease their efforts, but brought every pressure to bear to have the bill rejected. They failed utterly in this. But trusts do have to yield when once attacked, and the movement will be asked to vote the bill. I have heard frequently said why I favored the bill when all my brother merchants were opposed to it. While I have not consulted the grocery jobbers of Atlanta to know how they stand on this matter, I am satisfied that they are all opposed to it. The Wholesale Grocers' Association of Atlanta has fourteen members, to-wit:

"F. E. Block Company, J. J. & J. E. Maddox, the Branan Bros. Company, Langston & Woodson, G. T. Dodd Grocery Company, Highfield, Hallinan & Co., A. M. Smith, C. W. Pope, H. A. Boynton, Oglesby Grocery Company, Tidwell & Pope, Shewmake & Murphy and Arnold & McCord."

"While the anti-trust bill was pending before the senate Mr. J. T. Dodd, president of the association, called a meeting of its members and the following notice was sent to each of the fourteen firms:

"Atlanta, Ga., December 16, 1896—Dear Sirs: A meeting of this association will be held Thursday, December 17th, at 10 o'clock a.m. in the dining room of the 'anti-trust bill,' now pending before the legislature which was sent to each of the fourteen firms:

"At this called meeting," continued Mr. McCord, "I am informed by the secretary, Mr. Godfrey, that there were present Mr. Godfrey, the chairman, and a majority of the members of the association.

"His engagement is for two nights and a matinee, which makes two performances Christmas day. Mr. Robson brings with him a company that can justly be said to be the best in the country. Its claim to popularity is that the 'Henrietta,' the advance of which he has given to the public, is the most popular of any of his plays.

"The play will be watched with much interest by both sides, and by merchants throughout the state and adjoining states.

that the sale of the product of their labor which are trying to own the earth and to put a fence around it. These people will not appear before Governor Atkinson. I ask him to sign the anti-trust bill; their will not be heard beyond the threshold of their humble homes. They have no money with which to employ counsel."

Mr. Stewart Woodson Opposes It.

Mr. Stewart Woodson is also opposed to the bill becoming law upon the same grounds, saying that it would be an injustice to the wholesale merchants of the state.

He said: "I am against trusts of every nature," said Mr. G. Oglesby yesterday, "and everything that makes a monopoly. This bill that is called the anti-trust bill does not cover the mission for which it was intended. It is like cutting off the tail of the snake when the head should first be cut off. This is simply a state movement, and probably the bill doesn't go far enough into the subject."

There will be many who will argue the matter from both standpoints this morning, and while the movement was originated by those who were unfriendly to the bill, both sides will be heard by the governor too."

"I am particularly opposed to all kinds of trusts," said Mr. Green Dodd yesterday, "and I was one of the number who appeared before the senate committee several days ago and urged the passage of Mr. Calvin's anti-trust bill. Trusts are

SHOW OF DOGS AND FINE FOWLS

Poultry and Pigeon Association Organizing for a Big Exhibition.

WILL ALLOT SPACE TO DOGS

Local Dog Fanciers Will Exhibit Some Fine Specimens of Animal.

POULTRY AND PIGEONS FROM ALL SECTIONS



WOMAN AND SOCIETY

Christmas Day, like that of Thanksgiving, is one of which the poor and suffering should not be forgotten. The charitable ladies of the city are busy at work trying to secure Christmas dinners for the Home for the Friendless and other institutions, and they would receive hearty assistance from all sides. It does not seem that here once a year people who are forgetful of charity the year round might remember it on one day, and make an offering to at least one worthy object.

The first strong appeal for Christmas donations comes from the Home for the Friendless, now supporting about seventy-five inmates, and the Florence Crittenton home, in which there are a number of unfortunate. Anything in the way of entertainment will be acceptable. The Crittenton home may be reached by telephone 600, or a note addressed to postoffice box 68.

Of the committee of arrangements for Christmas dinner at the Home for the Friendless Mrs. Dan Harris is chairman, assisted by Mrs. A. E. Gude, Mrs. E. P. McBurney, Mrs. J. V. Averill and Mrs. G. J. Dexter.

To the regret of her many friends and admirers here, Mrs. De Forrest Algood leaves for her home in Griffin today.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Jr., will spend Christmas as guests of Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, in Athens.

Among the society women combining charity with their Christmas pleasures are Mrs. Clarence Knowles and Mrs. Edward Peters, who are busy soliciting donations for a Christmas dinner at the local hospital. They are the ones most desiring to contribute towards the happiness of the hospital patients to communicate with them at once, or send their donations direct to the hospital. Anything in the way of entertainment will be appreciated, and the same cause will be the dicker, relished by those patients who may be very ill, the more substantial things could be enjoyed by those more fortunate, and who may be convalescing. The Grady hospital is an institution that should be a source of pride and personal interest to every citizen of Atlanta, and the city's patients suffering there should not be forgotten Christmas Day.

Miss Kathleen Jones has returned home from an extended visit north.

Miss Getty leaves for her home in Tennessee today.

The friends and admirers of Miss Maddox will be delighted to learn she will be the guest of Miss Hallman till the first of January.

Mrs. Richardson, of New Orleans, will arrive in the city Thursday and be the guest of Mrs. W. L. Peeler during the holidays.

Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson will visit Richmond immediately after the holidays.

Mary Brock Mallard is the name given to the pretty baby daughter brightening the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Mallard.

This afternoon Mrs. Beck will entertain a party of young ladies at cards from 3 till 6 o'clock. The occasion will be in honor of her charming and popular guest, Miss Jessie Dissott.

The engagement of Miss Maude Craig and Mr. William A. Matthews is formally announced today, the wedding to occur the evening of February the 17th, at 8 p.m. The engagement will scarcely be a surprise to the friends of both parties, since the heraldic rumor has been discussed for some weeks.

Miss Craig is the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Craig, of Atlanta, and has enjoyed the admiration of a large circle of friends and admirers since her days in Atlanta society. She is a young woman of unusual intellectual and literary abilities, and lovely face indicates her strength of character and lovable nature.

Mr. Matthews is among the prominent figures in the insurance interests of Atlanta, and a widely known member in the business and social society. He enjoys the warm friendship of those who know and appreciate him for his many admirable principles, and he is being congratulated by his friends on the very charming young woman whom he has won to share his happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cowan, of Shelbyville, Tenn., have issued invitations to the members of their families, friends, and relatives, to attend a wedding reception at the First Presbyterian church of Shelbyville, Miss Cowan is a representative of one of the best known and most aristocratic families of Tennessee, and is a recognized belle in the state.

Yesterday at noon Mr. Robert Maddox gave a delightful Christmas dinner in honor of his friend and former schoolmate, Miss Maddin, of Nashville, Tenn. Twelve guests were present to enjoy the occasion, and the

table was beautifully artistic in decoration. Over a cloth pale rose satin was one of exquisite pattern in Italian lace. The center piece, a cut glass bowl, of a cluster of the loveliest bridegroom roses, was mounted from delicate sprays of maidenhair fern. The elaborate silver candelabra at either end of the table had tapers with shades of over rose satin. The dinner cards had decorations of miniature figures, and each place was a picture in the figure of a Santa Claus that seemed to bring the guests with the good cheer of holidays happiness.

Mrs. Maddox was a gracious and charming hostess, and her luncheon was a charming complement to the lovely guest of honor.

Among those present were Mrs. Henry S. Jackson, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Miss Emily English, Miss Belle Newman, Miss Lucy Peel, Miss Iza Glenn, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Ruth Hallman, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Dooly.

The most elegant card parties of the season was that given yesterday by Mrs. Lewis Beck to a party of her married friends. Her home, one of the most

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The game of progressive euchre was played in the drawing room. The beauty of the white woodwork of the archways and mirrors was rendered artistic by festoons of carnations and feathers, bows, and a knot of crimson ribbon holding clusters of radiantly holly berries. Delicious punch was served throughout the game, and an elegant luncheon served at the end. The first prize, a Dresden urn, was won by Mrs. Edward H. Barnes; the second, a Dresden vase by Mrs. George Harris, and the consolation prize was won by Mrs. Robert J. Lowry.

Miss Ethel Lively returned yesterday from the Georgia Female seminary, which she is attending, to spend the holidays at home.

Miss Lively is one of the most popular young ladies at the school.

Miss Addie Hillard, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. Ivy, of this city.

Invitations have been issued by the members of the Capital City Club for a "bal masque," to occur the evening of December 31st.

The first formal "at home" of the Atlanta Woman's Club will take place upon New Year's Day between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. The club is well attended, and many guests will be honored by invitations. Cards for guests can be obtained from Mrs. George M. Traylor, 29 Ponce de Leon circle, at any time.

Mrs. Collier's reception to Miss Norton tonight will be a droll affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Brandon entertain a party of friends at noon Christmas day at an old-fashioned egg-nog feast.

Mrs. Fowler, of Griffin, and her two sons are stopping at the Normandie.

The Nine O'Clock Cotillion given last night at the Kimball house was one of the most brilliant social events of the season, and distinguished the members as royal entertainers. In its membership the club includes the Cotillion Club and the younger dancing set, known last year as the Dancing Class, while among the charter members are a number of gentlemen who organized the Cotillion Club known in Atlanta. Their entertainments have always been among the notable social events of the state, and many a Georgia belle has owed the success of her social career to her first impressions made at these entertainments given by the Nine O'Clock German Club of Atlanta. The dance last night was particularly delightful, and the figures of the german unique and graceful. A number of beautiful visiting women in elegant gowns, were seen among the lower Atlanta women, presented by the club last night, and may be said to have given one of the more enjoyable parties in their history. Supper was served at midnight, in the Kimball cafe. The decorations of superb palms, that render the cafe always as refreshing as a tropic island, were quite agreeable, with the most delicious dishes were served.

Epine, Ga., December 22.—(Special)—The marriage of Captain T. M. Storey and Mrs. M. E. Haire occurred at the residence of the latter in this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A large number of the members of the Cherokee Club and the Young Men's Christian Association, and their wives, attended the ceremony. Captain Storey, who is one of the most prominent Masons in the county. A large number of Romans attended the reception tonight at Captain Storey's home at Crystal Springs. Tomorrow morning, Mrs. Addie Park will be in town. Miss Addie Park, will wed Miss Birdie Hoyt, of Rome. The occasion will be an event in Rome society.

Yesterday Mr. Barlow Ford, of Rome, and Miss Addie Park were married at Robinson's crossing, a few miles from the city. Quite a number of friends were present.

Dublin, Ga., December 22.—(Special)—The young people were tendered a reception at the residence of Mr. N. B. Baum last evening.

A birthday dinner was given last Sunday by Mrs. E. M. McDaniel. Among those present were Mr. Allen G. Bryan and his two daughters, Mrs. T. A. Brown and Miss Ruby Harrison, of Agricola; Mr. W. A. Wood and family and three sons. It was in the nature of a family reunion.

On December 22.—(Special)—The young people were tendered a reception at the residence of Mr. N. B. Baum last evening.

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You are tired taking the large, old fashioned grating piles Carter's Little Liver Piles and take some comfort. You can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Hannover Gold Spectacles.

A large line at A. K. Hawkes, 12 Whitehall street.

In Spite of Temperance Crusades the Liquor Business Is Thriving.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The wealth of the great brewers and distillers of the country have been materially affected by the labors of the temperance party. The immense amount of the personality of the late Sir Charles Booth, which has been declared at nearly \$2,000,000, held in trust for the poor, and the wealth of the great as when Sir Charles Booth made arrangements for the sale of Mr. Threlkeld's brewery. The "potentialsities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice" still exist within the reach of the manufacturer of beer or spirits.

Although the wealth of Sir Charles Booth's fortune was so great it was largely exceeded by that of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, the Liverpool brewer, whose personality was declared three years ago at £2,000,000, with a large sum of recent value, which may be mentioned in the same connection are those of Sir Gilbert Grenal of Warrington, who died in 1894, leaving £1,000,000. Robert Courage, the Godalming brewer, who, dying in 1894, was worth £2,000,000. Henry Page, the solicitor of Ware, whose personality was declared in 1894 at £1,000,000. It would be interesting to know what proportion of these colossal sums was devoted to charitable bequests. The London hospitals are no doubt the men employed by these millionaires have been treated in them. And yet, to take the latest instance, Sir Charles Booth, although a bachelor, left nothing to the London hospitals.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JOHNSON.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jack W. Johnson, of Birmingham, Ala., are requested to meet the 11:40 Georgia Pacific train this morning, Wednesday, December 22d, to attend the funeral of their little son, Jack. Services at Oakwood cemetery.

THE PASSING THRONG.

The winter tourist travel is now underway, and in another week or two it will be at its swing. The southern resorts are already beginning to show signs of activity in anticipation of the season now begun, and the winter hotels have opened for business.

The railroads are preparing to do a big business and the indications are that the season will be one of the liveliest in several years past. The Florida travel has not yet reached the height of summer, but the holidays it will set in at a lively rate.

In anticipation of a big business in January, all of the lines leading from northern and western sections of the country are putting on new schedules and faster trains, and the railroads are bending every effort to secure the largest possible volume of business. The expectation is that the winter will be severe in the north has caused the railroad men to figure on hauling many thousand people, and the winter resort hotel people are priming themselves to meet the usual harvest of dollars from the rich travelers. Said a railroad man yesterday:

"The big hotels in south Georgia and Florida are crowding up already, according to advices received by the railroad men, and applications for accommodations received indicate that the influx of visitors immediately after the holidays will be considerably augmented over the records of last year. The northern people usually brave the first storms of the winter in order to remain at their homes during the Christmas season and New Year. The first week in January starts the exodus, for the south, and the tourists return in the land of sunshine and flowers until warm weather sets in in the spring."

"In a few weeks the politicians of the north will begin to wend their way to Thomasville to keep vigil about the winter residence of Mark Hanna, said a prominent political person.

Among those present were Mrs. Henry S. Jackson, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Miss Emily English, Miss Belle Newman, Miss Lucy Peel, Miss Iza Glenn, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Ruth Hallman, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Dooly.

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SALE

REFUSES THE ORDER

Mr. Candler Denies the Application of
Mr. John M. Moore.

CASE WAS ARGUED YESTERDAY

Executor Marsh Is Ordered To File a Statement of the Assets of the Estate in Court.

After a lengthy hearing yesterday in chambers Judge Candler refused to grant an application filed by Mr. John M. Moore against E. W. Marsh, asking for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. The argument was made before Judge Candler as Judge Lumpkin had disallowed the application to the court, as at interest. The bill was filed in the superior court several weeks ago, and an temporary order was granted by Judge George F. Gober, requiring the parties to show cause before him in regard to the matter.

Later Judge Gober sent Judge Candler a note asking him to take jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. John M. Moore, who is the plaintiff, one of the heirs of the late W. A. Moore, and he charged that Mr. Marsh, who is one of the executors of his father's estate, was endeavoring to sell the six-story building on Pryor street in order to buy it in his name. Mr. Moore further charged that Marsh was quite old and in addition to his business of running a hotel was carrying on extensive mining operations.

Executor Marsh filed an answer to this suit, arguing that he had no right to claim the sum of \$500,000, and saying he was sufficiently able to conduct his own affairs as well as the business of any trust estate that might have been placed in his keeping. He denied nearly all of the allegations made by Mr. Moore. In the hearing yesterday, Mr. John M. Moore was represented by Attorney Ernest Cobb and a woolley, while Mr. Marsh was represented by Candler & Thomson and John L. Hopkins & Son.

Just before noon Judge Candler signed the following order, which practically ends the litigation until the affairs of the estate are wound up:

"The application for injunction and receiver in the above stated case having come on to be heard, pursuant to the order heretofore granted, after hearing argument of counsel, it is ordered that said application be refused and that the restraining order heretofore granted be revoked."

"It is further ordered that E. W. Marsh, surviving partner, file in this court on or before January 15, 1897, a detailed statement showing the character of each and every item of assets in his possession and control, with such description thereof or narrative of facts referred thereto as will give full and complete knowledge of each and every item of such assets."

IMPORTANT BILL SIGNED.**BILL PROTECTING LAWYERS AND DOCTORS NOW A LAW.**

It Prohibits Those Falling To Pay Special Tax from Practicing in the State of Georgia.

Governor Atkinson was busy all day yesterday. Among those signed was one which has been of great interest to the public and of great importance to the legitimate doctors, dentists and lawyers of the state. The bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Stewart and was passed. It was transmitted to the house, where it was passed with very little opposition.

The bill is protective in nature. In that it protects the professions of medicine, dentistry and law by keeping the incompetent and illegitimate members of the professions from practicing in the state. It also protects the public from incompetent practitioners.

The bill is a bill to prohibit the practice of law, medicine and dentistry in Georgia without paying the special tax required by law. To prescribe punishment for the same and for other purposes.

This bill compels all persons in the professions named to pay the special tax and protects them from practicing in Georgia without paying the same. It also makes the practicing of any of the professions in Georgia without paying the tax a misdemeanor and anyone found guilty is liable to be sent to the chinquapin in favor of the proposed punishment.

The bill was signed by the government and could practice in the professions named without paying the special tax required. There was no law to prevent them from practicing if they did not pay the tax.

This new law protects the lawyers and doctors and keeps all who have not stood the proper examinations from practicing. When the taxes are paid they are required to show by certificate or diploma that they are competent and have taken the proper examinations.

This bill is of great importance to the professions it embraces and the prominent members of them were very anxious that it should pass. It does away with a competition which was illegitimate on the part of those who were practicing it and protects the public from men who are not thoroughly competent.

A GEORGIAN IN MEXICO.

Major B. F. Jones Forges to the Front in San Luis Potosi.

The Mexican Herald of December 1st has an interesting article concerning a well-known Georgian and indicating his business success since his location in Mexico. It refers to Major B. F. Jones, the brother of General George H. Jones, of Gwinnett county, and of Mr. John Jones, of Atlanta, and the son of Thomas Jones, one of the most prominent of the old citizens of Gwinnett county. The Herald, published at the City of Mexico, says:

"It can be stated on good authority that C. H. McClure, a commission merchant of

San Luis Potosi, has just closed a deal with Mr. H. Carter, of London, and B. F. London syndicate with a capital of £50,000, whereby the concession for water-power in San Luis Potosi, as well as all of the property thereon, will be transferred to the above named gentleman for the syndicate. It is proposed not only to generate power, but also to secure the same and furnish large quantities of water for irrigation purposes.

Mr. Carter has been on the ground for about six weeks, and is a thorough practical man, has made himself acquainted with the existing conditions. B. F. Jones, the manager superintendent of the Kansas City Water Works Association, a thoroughly practical man—has been here for two weeks and both express themselves being highly pleased with the outlook.

"Aside from this dam, the new company plans to build another, for irrigation purposes, which will admit of supplying sufficient water for the entire valley of San Luis, and cause it to be the garden spot of northern Mexico. Mr. Carter, for several years endeavored to secure foreign capital to carry out this work, which will be a lasting monument to its builders."

FROM JOURNALISM TO THE LAW

Mr. Lee J. Langley Is Admitted to the Practice in the Courts.

Mr. Lee Langley, the well-known newspaper man, was admitted to the practice of law yesterday morning and will probably begin his work at once in his new field of labor.

Mr. Langley passed a brilliant examination and answered with much credit all the questions which were asked him by the committee of lawyers who participated



MR. L. J. LANGLEY,
Who Was Yesterday Admitted to the Bar,
After a Brilliant Examination.

THE CALENDAR FOR 1897**ILLUSTRATES A PERFECTED LOW RATE ENDOWMENT POLICY,
WITH SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.**

It Is Issued by the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company—It Is Definite and Desirable—Mr. H. H. Cobb, the Southern Manager, and

What He Says About the New Policy.

Mr. H. H. Cobb, manager of the Southern department of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, is just now attracting considerable attention in offering the public something new in the way of Life Insurance policies. The Policies are pronounced by the most competent Actuaries in the world to be the ultimate in life insurance. Their superiority consists in their larger cash values given under the Michigan law, longer extended insurance, together with paid-up values for proportionate parts, which are absolutely fixed, without any act or request of the insured, after three annual payments. It will be seen, too, from a careful investigation of the premium rates of the Company, that it charges about the same for endowment policies as other first-class companies charge for whole life, or limited payment life policies.

Mr. Cobb, who is known to be one of the most conservative and competent life insurance men in the south, yesterday, in speaking to a representative of the press about the new policy issued by the Michigan Mutual Life, said:

"The policy we submit is a model for the world, and affords the most perfect protection, combined with a Fully Guaranteed Endowment with its accumulations for old age. Human intelligence nor actuarial ingenuity can devise a more perfect plan for combining the essential elements of protection, profitable dividend investment and endowment, under one contract, at low cost.

"Under the Twenty-Payment Life-Rate Endowment plan issued by the Michigan Mutual Life, In-

surance Company, the accumulating reserve—which is the legal security pledged for the final redemption and fulfillment of the policy obligation—is greater, the optional cash surrender values larger, and the extended insurance longer, than is granted by any company known, in proportion to the premium payment required. The paid-up values are absolute, without written request, surrender of original policy or other act to be performed by the insured, further than to pay three annual premiums.

"These paid-ups are on the endowment plan for as many twentieths, not due at death alone, but at death or the end of the original endowment period. When payments are completed and the surplus from the dividend investment accumulation drawn in cash, the insured has nothing further to do but collect the annual dividend each year, and draw the guaranteed increase from the compounding reserve, as indorsed on the policy, any intermediate year at his option, up to its maturity as an endowment."

From the practice of confining the risks assumed by this company to the more healthful regions of America, and from selected male lives only, omitting what is known as the "Fever Districts" and swamp regions, as well as all foreign business, this Company is able to give a preferred contract to select risks.

These policies are perfect models, embracing every advantageous feature known to the science of underwriting. Inasmuch as the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company is one of the strongest institutions of its kind in existence, we have no hesitancy in commanding its policies to the people of the south.

NEW PAVEMENT ON BOULEVARD**Citizens of That Thoroughfare Hold a Meeting and Discuss Subject.**

The residents of North Boulevard held a meeting last Monday night at the residence of Captain J. C. Hendrix for the purpose of ascertaining how the community stood on the question of having the paving of the street repaired. Nearly every resident of the street was present, and the meeting was unanimously in favor of the proposed improvement.

The bill compels all persons in the professions named to pay the special tax and protects them from practicing in Georgia without paying the same. It also makes the practicing of any of the professions in Georgia without paying the tax a misdemeanor and anyone found guilty is liable to be sent to the chinquapin in favor of the proposed punishment.

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"It can be stated on good authority that C. H. McClure, a commission merchant of

JUST RECEIVED

200 dozen pairs of Embroidery
And—
Manicure

75c Per Pair. \$1.00 Per Pair

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 WHITEHALL STREET.

TOOK APPLEGWHITE'S CASH.

He Was the Victim of Pickpockets at Depot Last Night.

When the train and Atlantic train arrived at the city at 7:30 o'clock last night from Chattanooga it brought a gang of professional pickpockets.

H. T. Applegate, an old gentleman about fifty years of age who lives in the Coco-Cola Company, had his pockets picked in the union depot last night immediately on the arrival of that train. His pocket-book containing \$40 in cash was taken from his trousers pockets.

Yesterday Mr. Applegate spent the day in Marcellus doing business. He took the 6:30 a.m. train for Atlanta and entered the rear coach, which was crowded almost to capacity. There were several suspicious looking men on the train who looked like professionals. Pickpockets, but had no trouble in finding the victim, and the train had stopped in the Atlanta depot.

As he turned to step out of the door of the car he was surprised to find the absence of his pocket-book. At about 10 o'clock he appeared and reported his loss to the officers.

The officers of the Boulevard feel that the street has already been neglected too long, and they are very earnest when the subject of repair is mentioned. Mr. P. F. Clarke, who is the secretary of the committee, said yesterday afternoon:

"The Boulevard is one of the prettiest residence streets in the city, except for the pavement. The houses are fine, and the general effect of that section of the city is very good.

The effect is, however, spoiled by the pavement. It is laid with macadam, which everyone knows to be a fine pavement, but there is something wrong with it. Either it was not put down properly, or the street is not in good condition, and is disgrace to the city. I know one thing, and that is we paid, and paid well, for it when it was first put down.

"At first it made a good pavement, but soon it began to need repair, but it was decided to make the much-needed improvements. A score or more of men were put to work who knew absolutely nothing about the pavement, and, after tearing up the old surface to the bottom, they laid it in a worse condition than when they first went to work.

"I, as well as the other residents, believe that a very pretty pavement can be made on the street. The work is done poorly, and it is impossible to get it to look like the street in front of it. If the duty is to be done, it is time that some steps be being taken in the matter."

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between the name of the Hollis-Newell Book and Stationery Company, wherein E. Newell remained a partner, is, this December 15, 1896, dissolved by mutual consent. E. Newell will remain in business, collect all accounts and assume all liabilities of said company. F. E. Newell, who is a graduate of the University of Georgia, will be the successor of his firm. I bespeak for its success the continued patronage of my friends and customers. I will be glad to see you at my office, 31 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Alvin," next to postoffice, just opened, newly furnished rooms, single and double, first-class, transient and day boarders solicited.

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Wedding

Gifts

ARE EASY TO
SELECT FROM
LARGE STOCK OF
SOLID SILVERWARE

WHICH WE CARRY,
RANGING FROM THE
MODEST AND INEXPENSIVE ARTICLE TO
LARGE : HONORABLE
AND MOST EXPENSIVE. WE CAN SUIT
EVERYONE'S PURSE.
J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall Street.

phosphate

gin

cures all
kidney and
bladder
troubles.
a tonic that
invigorates
the system.

for sale by all drug stores and bars.
push, hustler & co.

PLUMBING GOODS.
I have opened a plumber's supply house,
and can sell anything you want at whole-
sale prices. R. BUTCHER.
July 1st, last, 1888, 17 South Forsyth Street.

OPium and Whisky Habits cured
at home without pain. Book
of particulars sent FREE.
W. H. WOOLLEY,
Atlanta, Ga. Lowman Building,
104-106 N. Pryor St.

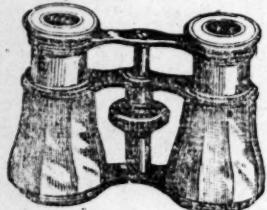
ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health,
constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you.
For sick headache, dyspepsia,
sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver,
constipation, biliousness
and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills
an absolute cure.

A Beautiful and Useful
Christmas Present.



We carry the largest stock of Opera Glasses in the South. Are Sole Agents for Lemaire's New Patent Lorgnette Opera Glasses. Call and let us show you what a complete line we have.

DELKIN'S,
69 Whitehall Street.
Dec 13-18.

**HOLIDAY
EXCURSION
TICKETS**
—AT—
VERY LOW RATES
—VIA—

Atlanta and West Point R.R.
On sale December 22d to 26th, and
30th, and 31st and January 1st.

Good to Return Jan. 4, 1897

G. W. Allen, Traveling Passenger
Agent; E. E. Kirby, City Ticket
Agent, 12 Kimball House, At-
lanta, Ga.; Jno. A. Gee, General
Passenger Agent.

**HOTEL GRANT
ATLANTA.**

located in the business center, only
three blocks from union depot; electric
cars pass the door to all parts of the city.
Culinary and dining service unequalled. A
favorite with tourists and commercial men.
Rates, 22 per day.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
The English Diamond Brand is
the only genuine Pennyroyal Pill.
Take no others. Before dan-
gerous and fatal effects can occur, take
Pennyroyal Pills. No other
pill can be compared with them. Madam's
Pills are the best.

REPORTS TO COME

Annual Reports of City Officers Nearly
Ready for the Public.

HILLIER AS TO WATER PIPES

Thinks That Improvements Should
Be Made in This Line as Soon
as Possible.

The city officers are all busy preparing
their final reports and adjusting municipal
affairs for the change of administration
scheduled for the first week in January.
Yesterday was a particularly busy day
with the city marshal and the receipt of
the money deposited in the sum of sum
of fifteen thousand and odd dollars. The de-
linquents are coming in perfect streams,
for the marshal has given notice that all
those who have not paid by the 26th will
have to go to the bank for redress.

"The city might be in misery," said Mr.
Hillier, "and besides, I am under a
fifty-thousand-dollar bond, so you can easily
see why I cannot afford to let matters
stand over. I am going to try and realize
all the money I can between now and the
26th, and then roll around if there
are any unredeemed deeds, etc., etc., on
land, I am going to take them to the bank
and have them discounted. This is a case
where there can be no delay without re-
sulting disastrously, certainly to me,
and possibly to the city. I never have
ever, and will never, droved, and if I have
a few more days like yesterday everything
will be redeemed before I have to make my
report and turn over the office."

"I will surrender the marshal's office on
the 21st and will then go into the office of
the city attorney, 108 Peachtree street in
courtroom. There are a number of candidates
out already, but I am going into the fight
for all there is in it."

In the water board office everybody is just
as busy getting things in shape for the
last meeting of the old board as for the
new one, which is to be held on Saturday.

At this meeting the affairs of the old board will be wound
up and the president and superintendent
will suggest such appropriations and im-
provements as in their judgment the needs
of the city require.

After the last meeting the board of commissioners
has adjourned and urged the appropriation
of a sufficient fund to carry water into
the destitute portions of the city—those districts
where the board of health has condemned
the public wells on account of sewer
gas, etc., containing arsenic. In these
sections of the city where the wells have
been condemned and where the people have
such difficulty in getting pure, fresh water,
it is not only a matter of great public inconvenience, but
is a positive menace to the lives and proper-
ties of those citizens who reside in these
desolate districts. There is not much need
of a departmental when the water supply
is cut off.

"This is a question we have kept alive
before the council now for years," said
Judge Hillier, "and there seems to be a
growing sentiment in favor of the appro-
priation of the large amount of pipes in
the city now where the residents
find it almost impossible to get water,
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